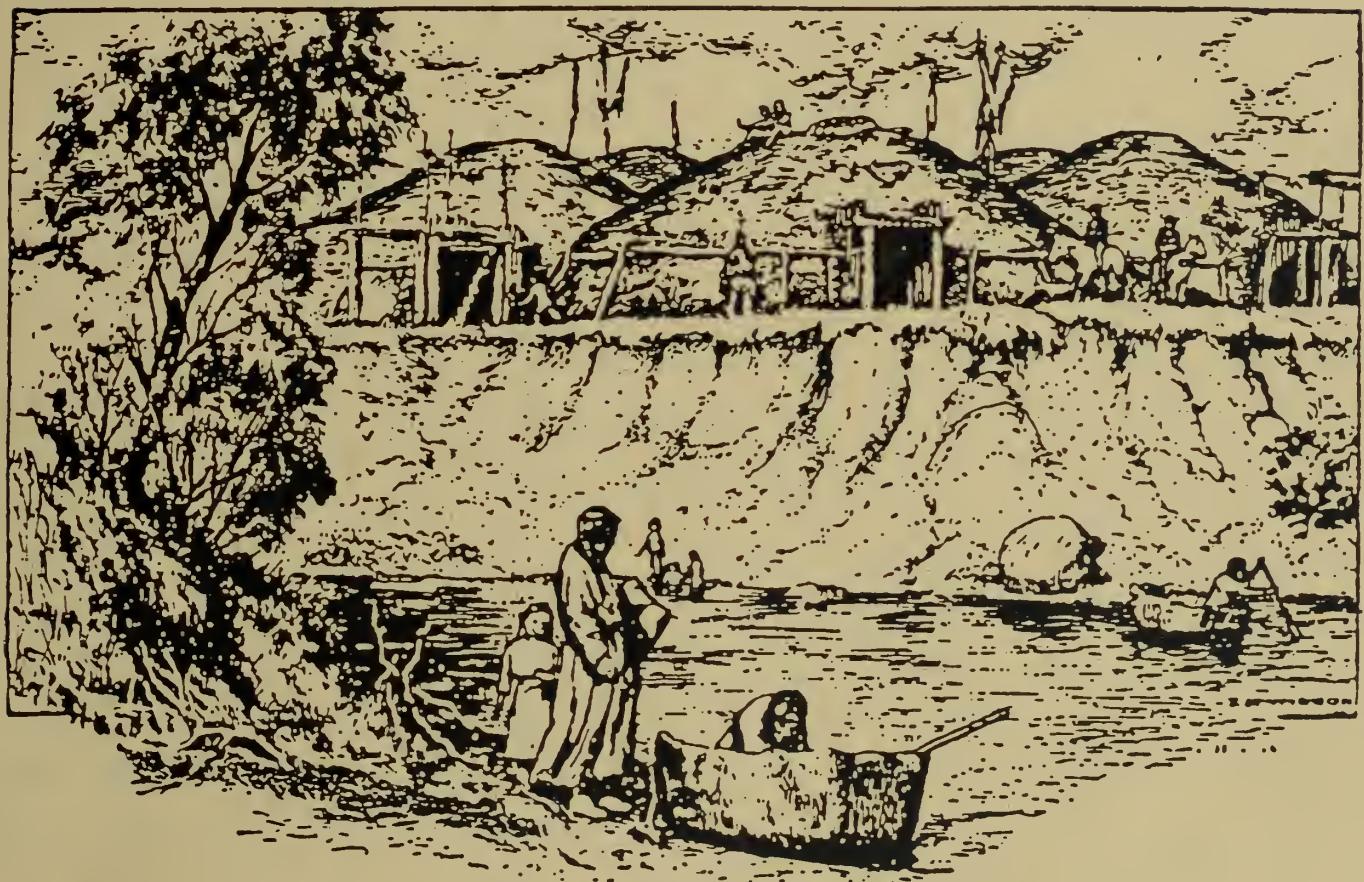


Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site



Statement for Management

April 1992

Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the monument, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by:

/s/ Michael O. Holm

10/4/91

Superintendent,

Date

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

Concurred by:

/s/ Pete Hart

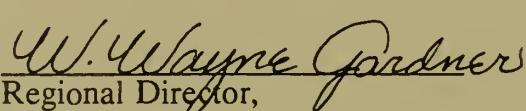
01/09/92

Superintendent,

Date

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

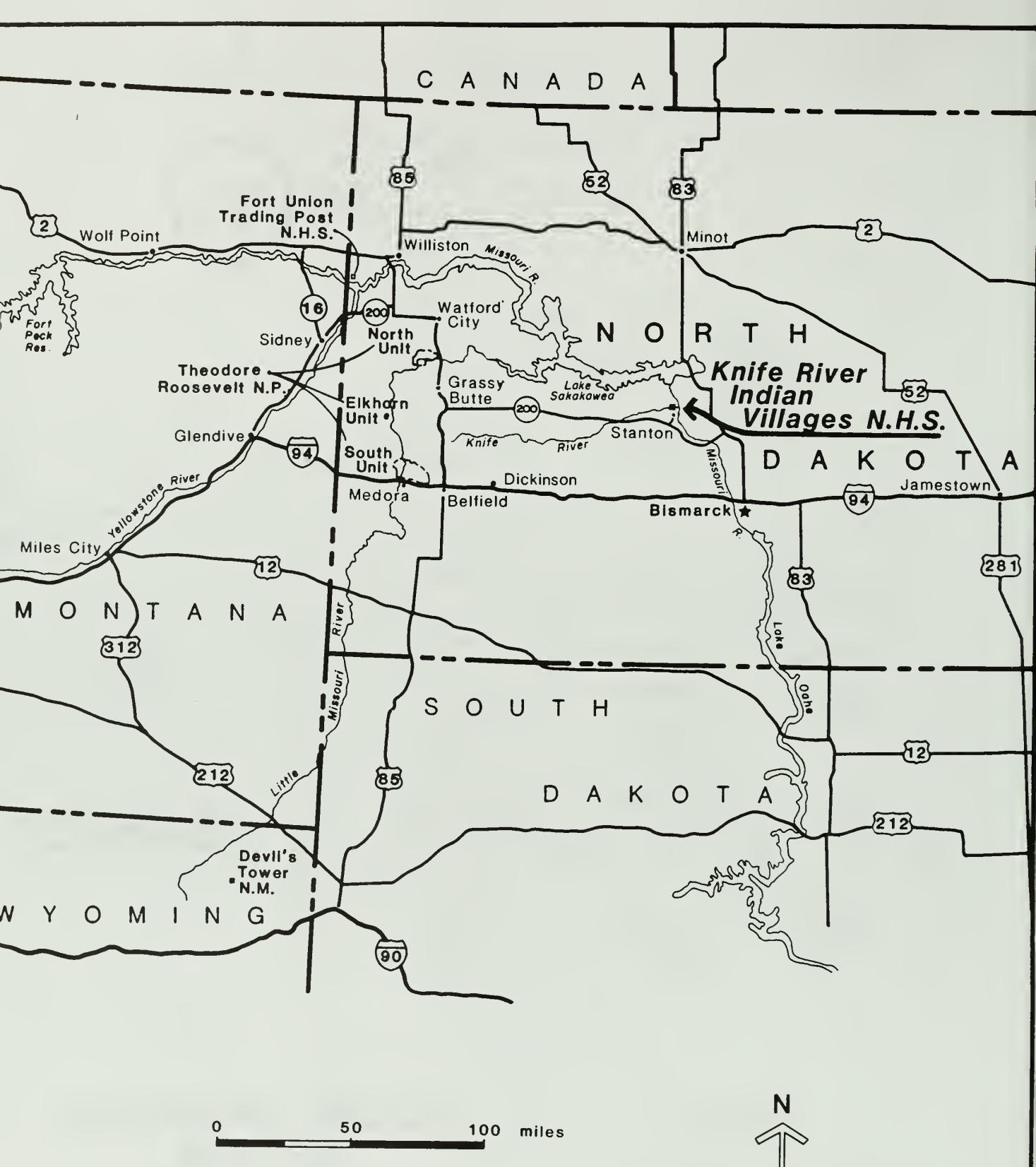
Approved by:


W. Wayne Gardner
Regional Director,
Rocky Mountain Regional Office

4-8-92
Date

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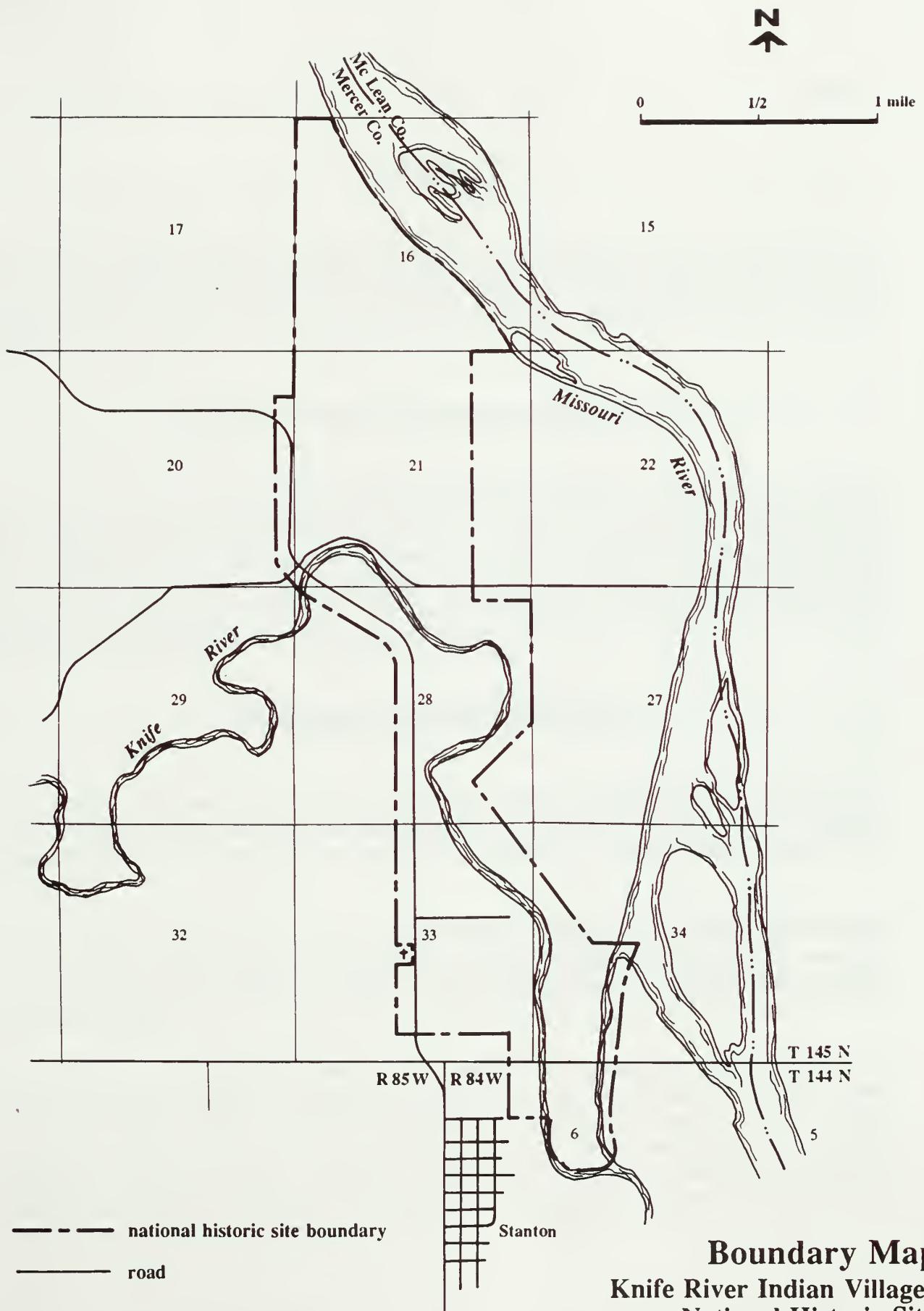
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Vicinity Map

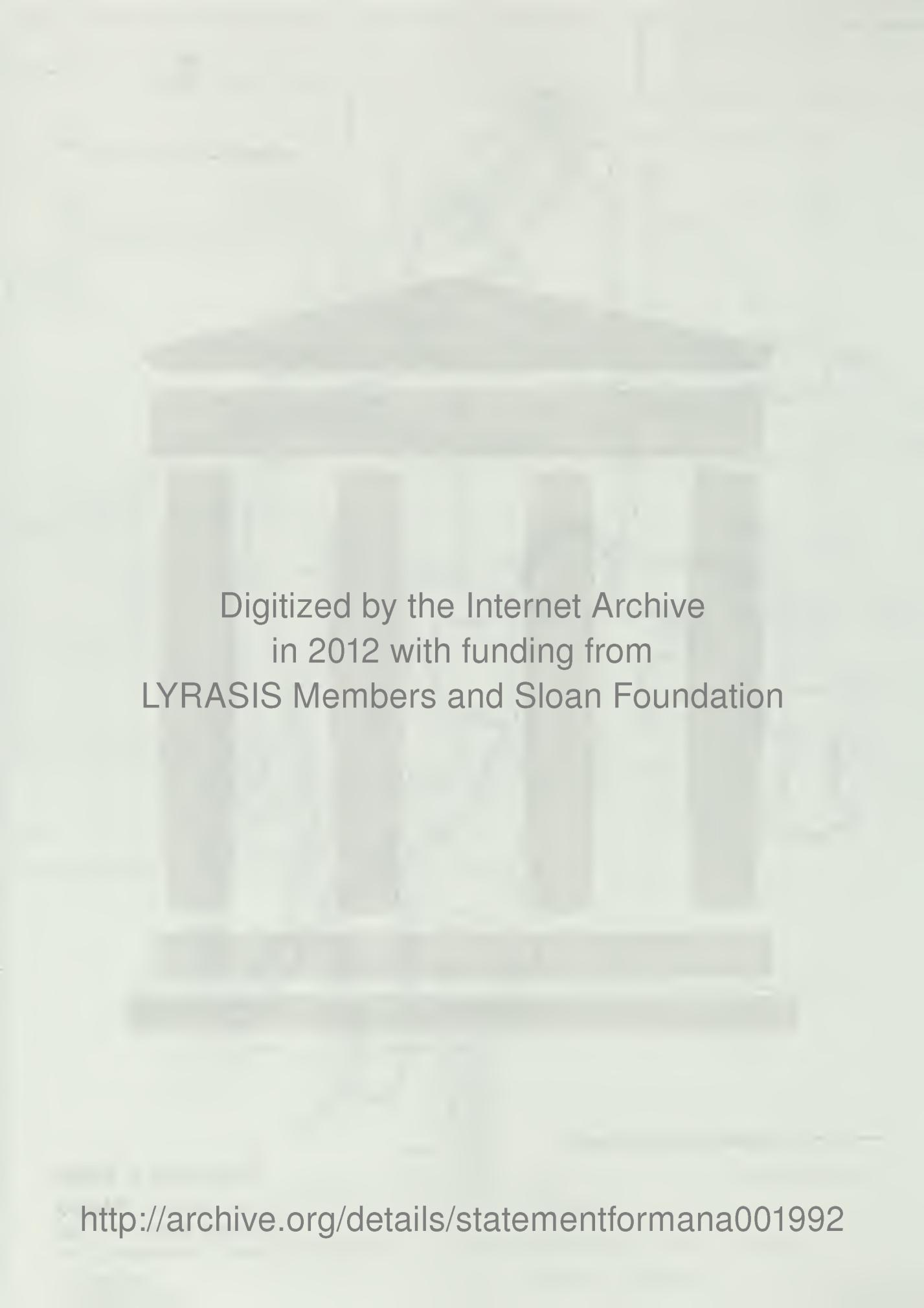
Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service



Boundary Map
Knife River Indian Villages
National Historic Site

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service



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LOCATION

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site is located in Mercer County, North Dakota. Park lands border both sides of the Knife River directly north of its confluence with the Missouri River. The park is within the At-Large Congressional District of North Dakota.

PRIMARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Continuously strive to preserve and protect the historic and archeological remnants of Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site and enhance opportunities for present and future employees and visitors from around the world, to gain an understanding and appreciation for the cultural and agricultural lifestyle of American Plains Indians. The results of such efforts should instill in visitors and employees a sense of pride, value, dignity and self-satisfaction that moves the soul and mind.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Public Law 93-486, passed on October 26, 1974, authorized establishment of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site in North Dakota. The site was established to preserve certain historic and archeological remnants of the culture and agricultural lifestyle of the Plains Indians.

These villages are among the best surviving examples of aboriginal villages in the Missouri Valley ecosystem of the northern Great Plains. They are also the best surviving examples of the ethnohistorical Hidatsa earthlodge and village patterns with fortifications and associated burials.

The inhabitants of the Knife River Villages engaged in intertribal trading as well as in trading with Euro-American fur traders. They were visited frequently by Lewis and Clark during the winter of 1804 - 1805. The Sakakawea Site is so named because historical evidence indicates that possibly it was here that Lewis and Clark contacted Sakakawea (aka Sacajawea) and her husband, Toussaint Charbonneau. Reports of subsequent visits by Alexander Henry, John Bradbury, George Catlin, Karl Bodmer, Prince Maximilian, and other famous travelers document the events of these villages.

Interpretive themes, subthemes, and facets for Knife River can be abstracted from the most recent listing of historical themes represented by units of the National Park Service as found in the *National Park System Plan*. Two main themes are the Original Inhabitants and Westward Expansion; subtheme Native Villages, facet Great Plains; subtheme Indian Meets European, facet Indian Life at Time of Contact with the European, facet Changes in Native Life Due to Contact, subfacet Changes in Social and Political Organization, facet Native Influence of the European; subtheme Aboriginal Technology, facet Trade; subtheme Great Explorers of the West, facet Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804 - 1806. Prior to area authorization in 1974, the Great Plains facet was not represented in the National Park Service system.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Provide staff and facilities necessary to protect all park resources 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Cooperate with the Three Affiliated Tribes, state, county, and local governments in the management of the park area and protection of the historic scene outside of the national historic site.

Coordinate development efforts with appropriate state and local agencies in order to complement their efforts.

INTERPRETATION/VISITOR SERVICES

Provide visitor information and interpretation on the Mandan/Hidatsa culture, their lifestyle during occupation at Knife River, and the influence of Euro-American contact.

Provide necessary facilities and exhibits to accommodate year-round day-use activities to serve the visitor.

Promote a cultural and natural resources conservation ethic to park visitors through programs, personal contact, and literature.

Promote an appreciation of park lands that supports biological diversity and "Pride in America" concepts.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Protect the cultural and historical resources while providing adequate public access for the desired visitor experience.

Develop a program for the handling, preservation, storage, and research of archeological museum collections.

Develop and implement a program for examining the archeological and historical resources of the park consistent with the principles of historic preservation.

Protect from damage or loss those cultural resources threatened by natural processes.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Create natural vegetative patterns that closely resemble the time period of major village occupation.

Implement a program of total natural resource management to include vegetation management and integrated pest management.

MAJOR ISSUES

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The University of North Dakota recently completed final reports on Phase I of the park's archeological survey. Management can now proceed cooperatively with the Midwest Archeological Center in the planning of Phase II research, as outlined in the park's comprehensive research plan.

The park's archeologic collection continues to be stored at the University of North Dakota until suitable park facilities are constructed, and transfer of the collection to the park can take place.

The significance of the Running Deer Site (32ME383) as a winter village or relationship to the Big Hidatsa Site must be determined.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The impact from access to the Sakakawea Village across the Elbee Site (32ME408) must be determined.

Natural erosion processes of the Knife River continue to threaten archeological resources within the park. Determination is needed on prevention of this deterioration or mitigation/salvage of the sites.

The impact from rodent activity to cultural sites has not been determined.

Scars from historic gravel mining within the park adversely impact the cultural landscape.

Certain park roads that are no longer needed for park management adversely impact the cultural landscape.

The park lacks a Collections Management Plan.

Impacts of natural erosion, visitor use, and vandalism to the Sakakawea Site (32ME11) must be determined.

Archeological site survey will be necessary on all lands acquired as a result of the congressional approval for boundary expansion/purchase.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The park lacks a Vegetation Management Plan.

The park lacks a Water Management Plan.

The park lacks an Integrated Pest Management Plan.

Poison Ivy restricts visitor use on one-third of park owned lands. Strategy for control of this and other noxious weeds has not been determined.

Natural river erosion threatens to erode access to 1/3 of park lands and possibly county roadway.

Planting of native grass species to agriculturally disturbed lands that are part of the present congressional boundary expansion/purchase proposal will be necessary.

Completion of a Fire Management Plan is necessary.

Action to implement biological control of leafy spurge is necessary.

Excessive fuels buildup continues to threaten park resources along with adjacent private property and the community of Stanton.

LAND PROTECTION

Non-Federal mineral rights exist on 82 percent of park-owned lands.

Strategy must be developed for acquisition/protection of state-owned land within the newly authorized park boundary.

Park needs to continue efforts to work with county zoning officials to protect park vistas.

VISITOR USE/PROTECTION

Strategy for the enforcement of the *Code of Federal Regulations* on park lands lying within the scenic easement and the Missouri River corridor must be determined.

Impact to cultural resources from visitor-use patterns must be determined.

Park lacks demographic information on park visitors.

Potential for trail use is not being met due to heavy growth of poison ivy.

Potential for interpretive programs and service is not being realized because of inadequate staffing.

OPERATIONS/STAFFING

There is inadequate staffing to perform maintenance, resource management, interpretation and law enforcement functions.

There is inadequate funding necessary to meet basic operational needs such as utilities, maintenance agreements, and so forth.

Park lacks necessary base funding to adequately manage its motor vehicle fleet.

DEVELOPMENT

There is a need for an enclosed maintenance storage area within the park.

Access routes to Big Hidatsa Village Site (32ME12) must be determined to avoid visitor and staff working area conflicts.

A representative earthlodge is needed to aid site interpretation.

Base funding will not be adequate to meet operational and staffing requirements of new facilities now being constructed.

Decision as to the most appropriate use of vacated visitor/administrative facility is needed.

ADJACENT LAND ISSUES

A number of coal-fired power plants and related electrical transmission lines exist within the park viewshed and impose on the historic scene.

Water quality of the Knife River is threatened by agricultural waste and by agricultural chemical use for weed control and soil fertilization around the park.

Development of oil and gas, or mineral leases adjacent to and within the park is a continual threat on park resources, vistas, air quality and water quality.

Junk vehicles line the park boundary and impact on the visitors' experience.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The Act authorizing Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site (PL 93-486, Section 104 [c]) and PL 101-430 authorizing a boundary expansion, provide for establishment of those lands as depicted on the enclosed boundary map.

All actions affecting the qualities for which Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site was established are subject to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Protection of the National Historic Site's cultural resources is also

provided for in the Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order 11593.

Funds for land acquisition were made available in fiscal year 1975. As of February 19, 1981, 1,293.35 acres had been acquired. Of those, 1,156.94 acres are in fee, with a scenic easement on 136.41 acres.

Public Law 93-486, Section 104 (c) creating "Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site," authorized \$600,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,268,000 for development. Area land prices increased rapidly due to coal development and the appropriated funds were not sufficient for acquisition of lands. Additional funds to acquire the lands were authorized under Public Law 94-42, amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The land acquisition ceiling was increased under Public Law 95-42. A Legislative Support Data Package was sent to the National Park Service, Washington Office, on April 26, 1985, for the purpose of increasing the development ceiling. Through line item congressional add on, \$3.3 million was appropriated between FY87 and FY91 for design and construction of facilities. Public Law 101-430 was signed into law on October 15, 1990, authorizing the expansion of the park boundary to include approximately 465 acres. Section 2 of the same law authorized amending Section 104(c) of Public Law 93-486 to increase the land acquisition ceiling from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 and the development ceiling from \$2,268,000 to \$4,000,000.

The site is intersected by two county-maintained roads, Mercer County 37 and one off-system public road (highway right-of-way easements of 150 feet and 100 feet respectively). Mercer County 37 was upgraded and paved in 1988, thus providing highway access to the site from ND Highways 200 and 200A. Any changes or improvements to these roads or to the bridge across the Knife River must be initiated by the County Commission. The commission has been advised of this, and meetings have been held with the State Highway Department, County Commission, Federal Highway Administration, and the National Park Service to determine each agency's area of responsibility. Mercer County Road 37 has also been designated as a portion of the Lewis and Clark Trail. The bridge over the Knife River was replaced and dedicated in November 1980.

The 1980 North Dakota legislature made it possible for the federal government to have concurrent jurisdiction at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.

An agreement between the Three Affiliated Tribes and Knife River Indian Villages outlines procedures for reinterment of disturbed human burials and consultation on any major developments. An agreement also exists with the State Historical Society of North Dakota for the mutual protection of historical and archeological resources.

Other Agreements

The National Park Service and the Stanton Rural Fire Department are negotiating a contract for control of structural and wildland fire within the park boundary.

A cooperative agreement between the state of North Dakota and the National Park Service grants the park certain jurisdictional authorities over that portion of the Knife River within the park boundary. This agreement was amended and signed on May 3, 1987, to cover a period of five years.

A cooperative agreement between the University of North Dakota and the National Park Service exists to provide work/storage space for the cataloguing and curation of the NPS-owned archeological collection at the university. This agreement is amended and approved annually, until such time that these collections are transferred to the park for permanent storage.

A memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service and the state of North Dakota Preservation Office exists, stating that the site will continue to be managed in accordance with the 1978 *Master Plan* (revised as a *GMP* and approved August 1986). The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office will be provided a copy of the "Assessment of Effect" form prior to initiating any action affecting cultural resources, and the National Park Service will not construct more than six lodges at the Sakakawea Village Site.

A memorandum of understanding between the National Park Service and Oliver-Mercer Electric Cooperative for the conservation of electricity through load management was signed into effect on April 9, 1987, covering a period of five years. This agreement is binding only on current facilities.

A memorandum of agreement exists between the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Officer stating that prior to the reconstruction of any earthlodge, the National Park Service will submit documentation to the other parties to demonstrate that the construction requirements of NPS-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, have been met.

The site is managed as a separate park by an Area Manager, with administrative support from the staff at Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

Utility service contracts exist between the National Park Service and Oliver-Mercer Electric Cooperative and the city of Stanton for electrical and water service, respectively.

A letter of authorization exists between the National Park Service and West River Mutual Aid Telephone Corporation for access to park-owned lands, for the purpose of providing telephone service to the park.

Easements were purchased from two separate landowners in September of 1989, for the purpose of installing a waterline between the city of Stanton and the park.

RESOURCES

Cultural

Accumulated deposits of Native American culture spanning 3,500 years represents the primary resource at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. These village sites are among the best surviving examples of aboriginal inhabitation in the Missouri River Valley environment of the northern Great Plains.

Much of the archeological evidence lies buried beneath the surface leaving relatively unimpressive features for the untrained eye. At the time Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site was established (1974), only four village sites (Big Hidatsa, Sakakawea, Lower Hidatsa, and Buchfink) from the Plains Indian Village Period were known to exist within the authorized boundary. Research has shown that the historical and archeological significance is of far greater scope than first envisioned.

Five years of intensive archeological research expanded the resource data base tenfold, to include 57 sites, or 25 percent of the park area. The majority of the sites are composed, to some degree, of village occupations; however, village periphery zones, off-village activity areas, burial cemeteries, trails, and debris-scatter areas also contribute to the data base. Knife River remains one of the few areas of the National Park System in which such an intensive, parkwide, archeological survey has been completed.

Historians believe the Sakakawea Village to be the home of French fur trader, Toussaint Charbonneau and his Shoshone wife, Sakakawea, during their initial contact with Lewis and Clark in 1804. Other contacts with Euro-Americans resulted in the introduction of horses, epidemic diseases, intensified intertribal warfare, and adoption of Euro-American technologies.

Natural

Natural resources make up a secondary but integral part of the Knife River Indian Villages. The Knife River and the Missouri River bottomlands make up 60 percent of park lands, grouped as floodplains. Vegetation along the lower terraces includes cottonwood, peach-

leaved willow, green ash, box elder, American elm, buffalo berry, chokecherry, juneberry, and Russian olive. Upper terrace zone contains thick stands of prairie grass such as wheatgrasses, needlegrasses, gramma grasses, upland sedges, little bluestem, and big bluestem.

River impoundments, energy development, timber harvesting, and agricultural disturbance have impacted or destroyed similar ecosystems along these waterways. During spring runoff or exceptionally heavy rainfall in the Knife River watershed, some lowland flooding could occur. This fact should be considered when locating park developments. Twenty-three species of fish have been identified as inhabitants of the Knife River. Sport fish include northern pike, channel catfish, white bass, sauger, walleye, and freshwater drum. Larger birds and mammals rely on both wooded bottomlands and upland prairie for their habitats. White-tail deer, skunks, raptors, cottontail rabbit, wild turkey, badger, pocket gopher, coyote, and beaver are resident species. 217 bird species use the area's natural communities for migratory or permanent residence. Six species of birds found at Knife River are not native to the area. They are the gray partridge, ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey, rock dove, European starling and house sparrow.

None of the known fish of the lower Knife River are on the federal or North Dakota threatened and endangered species lists, however, five species of terrestrial vertebrates on the lists have been sighted and recorded. The bald eagle is frequently observed wintering along the Missouri River. The least tern and piping plover are known to nest on Missouri River sandbars and to use the Knife River as part of their feeding territory. Single sightings of a merlin and an osprey were recorded in 1986.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

The present authorized boundary of the park includes approximately 1,758.35 acres. The National Park Service holds 1,156.94 acres in fee ownership, 136.41 acres in scenic easement, and approximately 465 acres under state of North Dakota ownership. Easement lands consist of a narrow strip of land bordering the west side of Mercer County Road 37 and limits private use of the land to agricultural purposes. Scenic easement lands are divided into six private ownership parcels. Right-of-way easement along County Road 37, between the park and the community of Stanton was purchased in 1989 for two separate landowners for the purpose of constructing a water service line to the park.

Public Law 101-430 authorized expanding the park boundary by approximately 465 acres. Included in this expansion are riparian woodlands, upland prairie, and agricultural lands. Significant archeological resources identified as Woodland Period burial mounds are found within the grassland parcel.

Historically, lands have been used for agricultural purposes including grain crop cultivation, haying, and grazing. Special use permits are issued annually for haying county road rights-of-way adjacent to park lands. Approximately 525 acres of park land were hayed in 1991 as a means of hazard fuels reduction.

Much of the riverbank within the authorized boundary is subject to continual erosion from flow of the Knife River. The National Park Service has worked with the Army Corps of Engineers to stabilize the riverbank to protect archeological sites. Stabilization projects to protect the Sakakawea Village Site (32ME489) and Taylor Bluff Site (32ME366) were completed in 1979 and 1985, respectively. The Corps of Engineers has exercised regulatory jurisdiction over Knife River, and Department of the Army permits are required for bank stabilization projects. The state of North Dakota retains control of the river channel between the normal high water marks, but has granted the National Park Service certain authority and control over this state-owned land by a cooperative agreement executed on May 23, 1977.

Increased demand for low cost electrical power has made it feasible to strip mine coal found near the park for use in coal-fired electrical generating and gasification plants. Six surface mining operations, six electric generation plants, and one coal gasification plant lie within a 50-mile radius of the park boundary. Much of this development and associated transmission line towers are within direct view from park lands. Construction work peaked in 1983 with 5,741 workers employed in Mercer County. The 1984 Bureau of Census-estimated total population for the county was 13,258.

The National Park Service administers the two units of Theodore Roosevelt National Park, near Medora and Watford City, North Dakota, and Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site near Williston, North Dakota. Major construction has taken place over the past several years to reconstruct the 1830 period fur-trade fort. Knife River and Fort Union reveal cross-sections of interesting Native- and European-American cultures on the Missouri River frontier. The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department administers Fort Lincoln State Park, which has reconstructed Mandan-type earthlodges and historical interpretation programs. Reconstruction of the General Custer home at Fort Abraham Lincoln has been completed and progress is being made on other buildings. Fort Lincoln is 60 miles south of the Knife River Indian Villages. Fort Mandan, north of Washburn, North Dakota, on the east bank of the Missouri River, commemorates the 1804 - 1805 winter encampment of Lewis and Clark. The replica of Fort Mandan was constructed by the McLean County Historical Society.

Cross Ranch State Park and Nature Preserve is 27 miles southeast of Stanton. The area provides 6,000 acres of native mixed grass prairie and floodplain woodland for primitive camping and hiking. Formal visitor facilities are now open to the public.

Eight miles south of Stanton, the Historical Society of North Dakota manages Fort Clark State Historical Site. Access to the site is by paved road. Limited on-site interpretation is available to the public. Additional development of this site by the state will increase the historical interpretation of the area, making it more attractive to an increased number of visitors.

Lake Sakakawea, 25 miles north of Stanton, is one of the largest manmade lakes in the world. Recreation facilities around the lake include boat ramps, boat docks, boat rentals, fishing, camping, swimming, picnicking, rental cabins, and concessions. Since none of these facilities are planned for the Knife River site, the Lake Sakakawea services will accommodate visitors to the region who wish to participate in other outdoor recreational activities in the surrounding area.

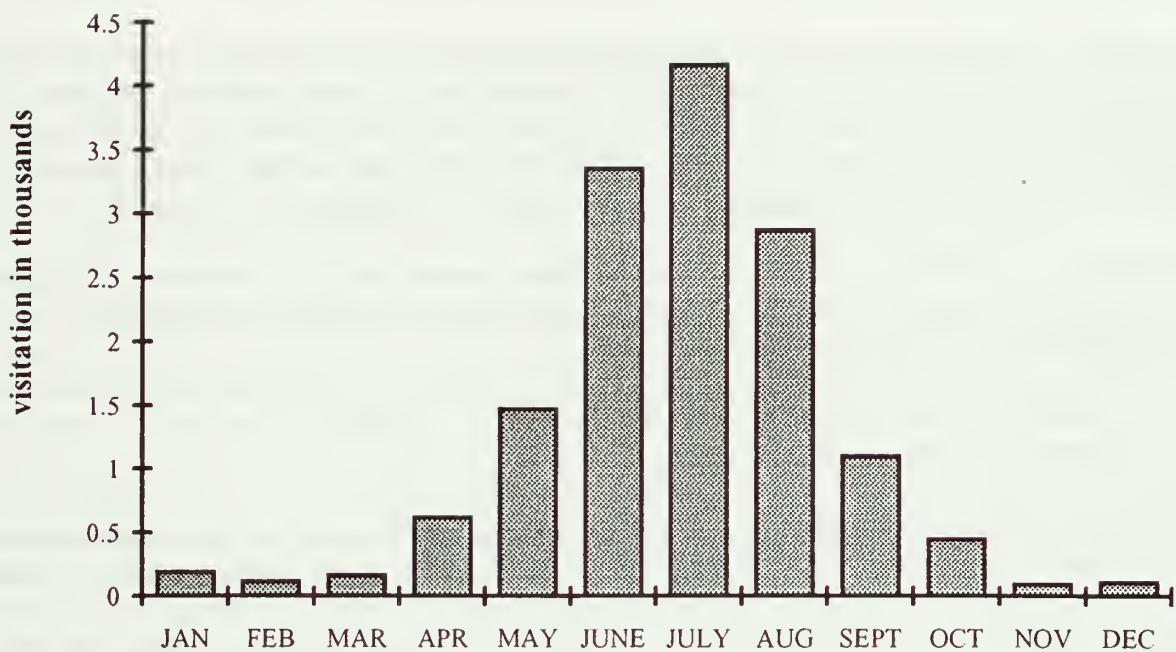
Sakakawea City Park in Stanton provides the only camping, picnicking, swimming, boating, and fishing in the immediate area. Roads, picnic grills, and toilet facilities need to be improved in order for the park to accommodate any significant number of overnight campers.

The Three Affiliated Tribes that are descendants of the Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara have a special interest in activities related to the Knife River Villages. In addition to the ethnohistorical interest the area provides, the three tribes are developing recreational facilities on the Fort Berthold Reservation. Much of how the present day tribes view the site and the National Park Service is determined by their religious and cultural views. Management of Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site must consider their involvement and solicit support in management actions.

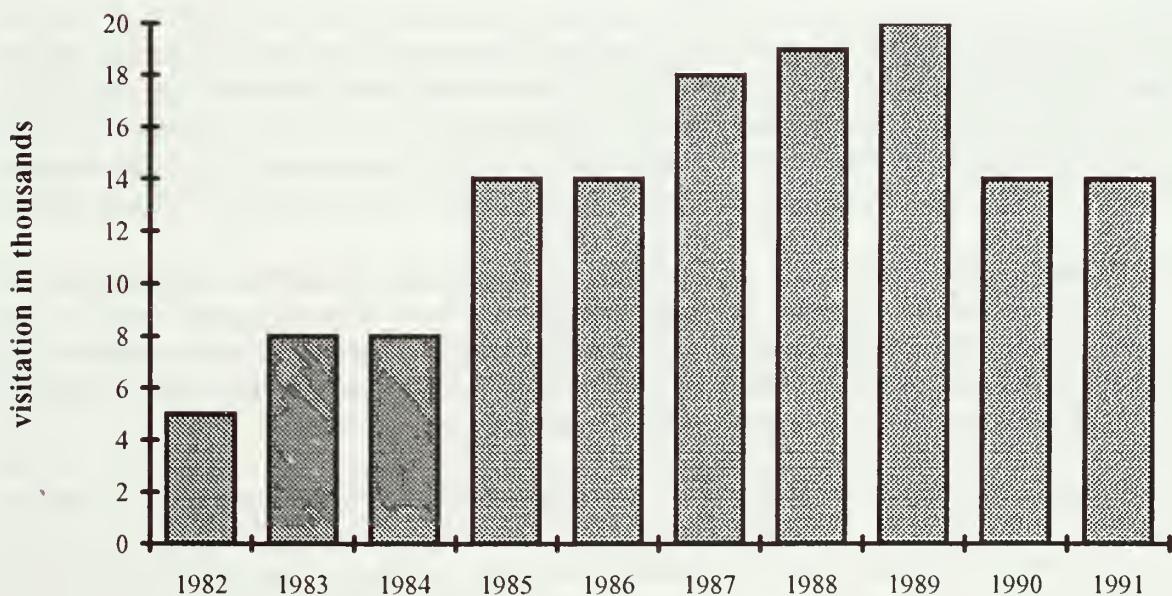
Principal access to the area is east-west State Highway 200. U.S. Highway 83 provides a north-south artery connecting with I-94 on the south, and U.S. 2 on the north. Closest commercial air passenger service is in Bismarck, North Dakota, 65 miles south. A rail line runs through Stanton, but provides freight-hauling service only. Rail passenger service is available in Minot, North Dakota, 80 miles north.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Visitation statistics have been kept at the park since 1981 and show a trend toward increased visitation. In 1990 there were 14,024 recorded visits. This figure represents a substantial decrease from 1989, however different methods of determining visitation were implemented.



1991 Monthly Visitation



Annual Visitation Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

Examination of park statistical documents identifies August as the month of peak visitation. Sunday is the busiest day of the week, with 57 percent of the total visitation occurring on weekends and holidays. Special events have historically contributed to 33 percent of visitation, and traditional naturalist/historian-directed activities account for 15 percent of visitation to the park, with self-guided type programs contributing to the remainder.

Travellers to the park are of both national and international origin. However, the largest percentage (75 percent) of park users would be classified as regional. The average visitor stay is estimated at 1 to 2 hours per visit.

Paving of Mercer County Road 37, bordering the western boundary of the park, has resulted in a year-round upswing in site visitation.

The average annual temperature is near 40 degrees Fahrenheit, with extremes reaching 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. Average annual precipitation is 15 inches. Sustained northwesterly winds are common in the area. Climatic conditions directly affect visitor-use patterns and must be accounted for when planning the development.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Knife River Indian Villages is served by paved road immediately north of Stanton, North Dakota, population 600. Mercer County Road 37 connects State Highway Alternate 200, 3 miles south of the park headquarters and State Highway 200, 10 miles northeast. A 1/2-mile arterial gravel road from County Road 37 provides access to park maintenance facilities, two nature trail parking areas, and a foot trail to the Big Hidatsa Village Site.

Two gravel surface roads are being used within the park to access nature and history trails. One road, approximately 1/2-mile in length, terminates at a six-car parking area at the nature trailhead. The second road is approximately 1/8-mile in length and connects the Sakakawea history trail parking area with the county road. A 4-car parking area adjacent to the county gravel road services the north nature trail.

Foot trails within the park are self-guiding. Two nature trails, one measuring 1 1/2 miles, the other 3 1/2 miles, wind through mature river bottomland forests. During the winter months, this trail is adapted to accommodate cross-country skiers. Summer mowing and winter snow grooming are required. The Sakakawea Trail parallels the Knife River for 1/2 mile, connecting the parking area and the Sakakawea Village Site. A 3/4-mile hard surface walking trail connects the visitor center with two major village sites. The trail is designed to be accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

There are four wood frame, nonhistoric structures within the park, and one trailer house. The trailer, located off-site in the community of Stanton, and one frame barn serve exclusively as storage areas. The maintenance function is served by a new wood frame, three-stall garage. The remodeled two-story, 1915 farmhouse that served as a visitor center/administrative building was vacated when park operations moved to the new facility in late 1991. The remaining frame structure houses park radio equipment.

The new visitor/administrative facility is 8,800 square feet. Included are exhibit space, auditorium, lobby, rest rooms, administrative offices, laboratory, and collection storage area. Wayside exhibits and a full-scale interpretive earthlodge are planned for the site.

The new maintenance building was constructed in 1985. Two storage facilities replaced by this building will be removed when supplemental storage space becomes available. Consideration will be given to convert the two-story farmhouse to quarters for park staff housing, or other use.

Knife River does not offer picnicking, camping, or concessionaire services; however, these functions are provided adjacent to the park within the community of Stanton.

Electricity is supplied by Oliver-Mercer Rural Power Cooperative; telephone service by West River Mutual Aid Corporation, and public water by the city of Stanton. Sewage is handled by two septic tank/leach field systems, one at the new facility, one at the old. One portable chemical toilet serves the Sakakawea trail area and requires biweekly pumping during the summer months. The park radio system consists of one base station, three desk sets, three handi-talkies, two portables, and one mobile unit. The mobile unit transmits and receives on five frequencies--two park, one state, one local/county, and one emergency service.

No historic structures are within the park boundary.

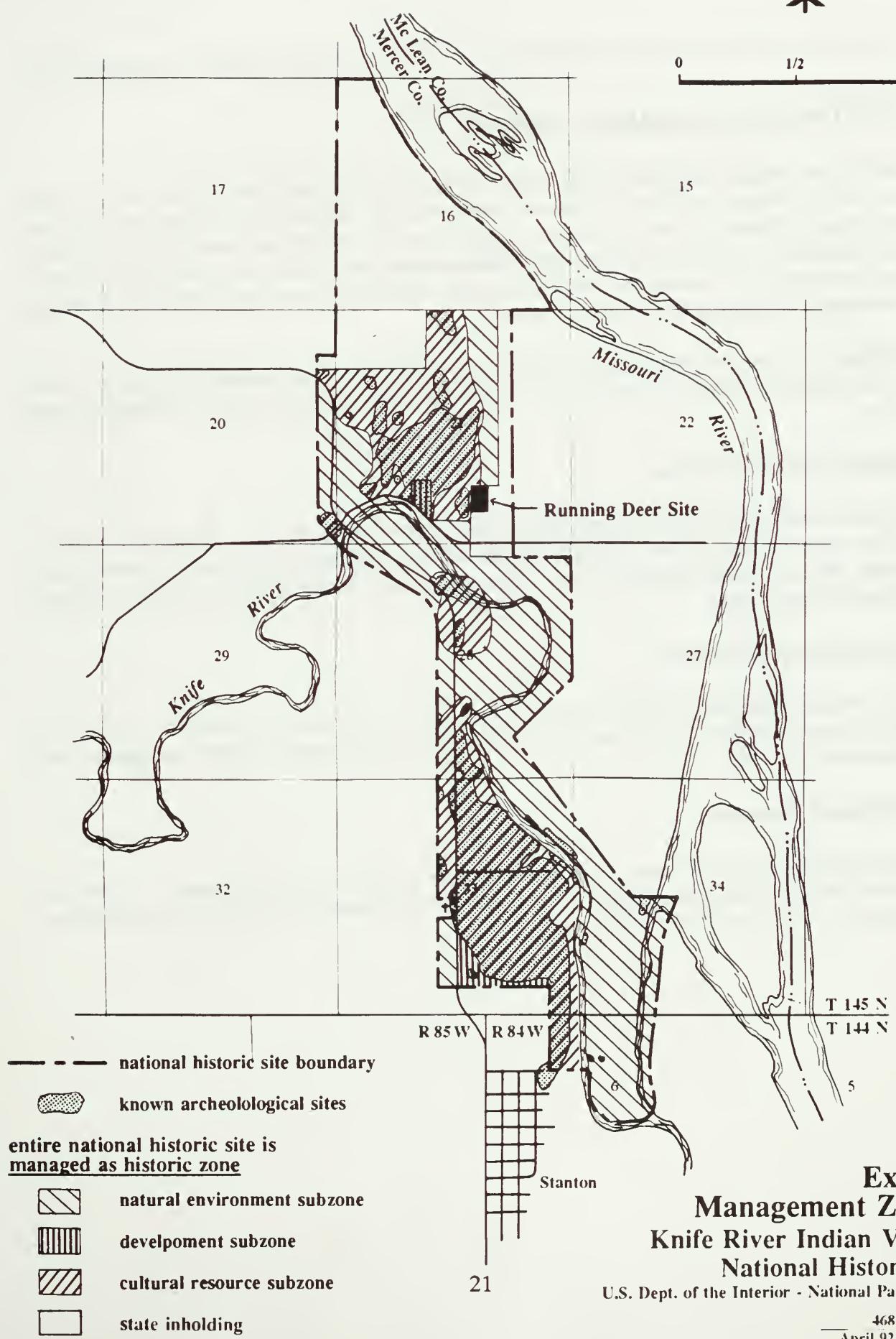
The major pieces of equipment under park ownership are a mid-sized sedan, one half-ton pickup, one half-ton pickup with 300-gallon fire pumper unit, a John Deere 750 tractor with attachments, an 11-horsepower riding mower, and a John Deere snowmobile, a Ford stake bed truck, Toro mower with attachments, and a commercial grade wood chipper. The sedan replaced an older compact model that is currently classified as excess property.

STATUS OF PLANNING

Name of Study/Plan	Preparer	Date Approved	Comment On Adequacy	Repository
General Management Plan (Revised)	RMR/Park	8/18/86	Current	Park/RMR
Resource Management Plan	Park	2/2/84	Scheduled for update draft 11/91	Park/RMR
Cultural Resources Inventory	U of ND Contract	2/82	Current	Park/ U of ND
Scope of Collections	Park	8/31/82	Current	Park
Interpretive Prospectus	HFC/Park	5/19/83	Needs Revision	RMR
Assessment of Alternatives Visitor/ Administration facilities sites	DSC	11/18/80	Current	Park/DSC
Statement for Interpretation	Park	4/11/91	Current	Park/RMR
Emergency Action Plan	Park	4/12/90	Current	Park/RMR
Land Use Guideline Recommendation for Surrounding Lands	Park/RMR	10/30/90	Current	Park/RMR

N

0 1/2 1 mile



Existing Management Zoning Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Knife River Indian Villages acreage totals 1,758.35. The federal government owns 1,156.94 acres in fee simple and 136.41 in scenic easement. The remaining 465 acres are state land inholding. Mercer County maintains a right-of-way for all county roads within the park. Approximately .45-acre of right-of-way easement was purchased along Mercer County 37 from two separate landowners for the purpose of installing a water service line from the community of Stanton to the park boundary.

Acreage described under subzone subtitles are only for fee and easement property owned by the federal government and do not include the state of North Dakota inholding of 465 acres.

Cultural Resource Subzone

This subzone comprises 643 acres or 50 percent of the total park area. Within this subzone are the archeological sites identified in the Phase I archeological study as outlined in Lovick/Ahler, 1982, *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site*.

Natural Resource Subzone

This subzone comprises 641 acres or 49 percent of the total park acreage. Within this subzone are the Knife and Missouri rivers, upland prairie grasses, riparian vegetation, and cottonwood terraces.

Development Subzone

This subzone comprises 9 acres or about 1 percent of the total park acreage. Within this subzone are, or will be, the national historic site visitor/administration facility, maintenance facilities, parking areas, and residence.

APPENDIX



Public Law 93-486
93rd Congress, H. R. 13157
October 26, 1974

An Act

88 STAT. 1461

To provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Historic sites
and national
monument.
Establishment.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) Unless otherwise provided hereafter, the Secretary ^{Land acquisition.} of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, exchange, or by transfer from another Federal agency such lands and interests in lands as hereafter provided for establishment as units of the national park system, as follows:

(1) for establishment as the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland", numbered NHS-CLBA 90,001 and dated February 1974, which shall include the land and improvements occupied by Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross located at 3801 Oxford Road, Glen Echo, Maryland: *Provided*, That the above-mentioned land and improvements may be acquired only by donation: *And provided further*, That the donation of any privately owned lands within the historic site may not be accepted unless and until the property is vacant;

(2) for establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument", numbered NM-JDFB-20,014-A and dated June 1971: *Provided*, That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds, Clarno, and Painted Hills State Parks: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center":

(3) for establishment as the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota", numbered 468-20,012 and dated July 1970;

(4) for establishment as the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts", numbered NHS-SPAR-91,003 and dated January 1974, the oldest manufacturing arsenal in the United States: *Provided*, That the historic site shall not be established unless an agreement is executed which will assure the historical integrity of the site and until such lands as are needed for the historic site are donated for this purpose;

80 STAT. 1462

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Ala.
16 USC 461
note.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, N. Y.
16 USC 461
note.

Personal property acquisition.

Notice to congressional committee.

Publication in Federal Register.

Administration.

16 USC 1.
16 USC 461.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, road construction.

Appropriation.

(5) for establishment as the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama", numbered NIIS-TI 20,000-C and dated September 1973, which shall include the home of Booker T. Washington, the Carver Museum, and an antebellum property adjacent to the campus of Tuskegee Institute, known as Grey Columns; and

(6) for establishment as the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York, those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York", numbered NHS-MAVA-91,001 and dated January 1974, which shall include the home of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States.

(b) The Secretary may also acquire personal property associated with the areas referred to in subsection (a) of this section. Lands and interests therein owned by a State or any political subdivision thereof which are acquired for the purposes of subsection (a) of this section may be acquired only by donation.

Sec. 102. (a) When the Secretary determines that an adequate interest in lands has been acquired to constitute an administrable unit for each of the areas described in section 1 of this Act, he may, after notifying the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress of his intention to do so at least fourteen days in advance, declare the establishment of such unit by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register. Such notice shall contain a map or other description of the boundaries of the unit, together with an explanation of the interests acquired and the costs incident thereto. The Secretary may refrain from acquiring property for establishment of any unit authorized by this Act where, in his judgment, satisfactory agreements or donations with respect to properties which are needed for the protection and administration of a particular unit have not been consummated with the owners of such properties.

(b) Pending the establishment of each unit and, thereafter, the Secretary shall administer the property acquired pursuant to this Act in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and, to the extent applicable, the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), as amended.

Sec. 103. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to construct roads on real property in non-Federal ownership within the boundaries of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site. Any roads so constructed shall be controlled and maintained by the owners of the real property.

Sec. 104. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, not to exceed, however, the following:

(a) Clara Barton National Historic Site, \$812,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development;

(b) John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, \$400,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$4,435,200 for development;

(c) Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, \$600,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,268,000 for development;

(d) Springfield Armory National Historic Site, \$5,300,000 for development;

(e) Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, \$185,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,722,000 for development; and

(f) Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, \$213,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and \$2,737,000 for development.

TITLE II

Sec. 201. In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historic site, the Sewall-Belmont House within the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement to assist in the preservation and interpretation of such house. Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, D. C.

Sec. 202. The property subject to cooperative agreement pursuant to section 101 of this Act is hereby designated as the "Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site". 16 USC 461 note.

Sec. 203. The cooperative agreement shall contain, but shall not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary, through the National Park Service, shall have right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property covered by such agreement for the purpose of conducting visitors through such property and interpreting it to the public, that no changes or alterations shall be made in such property except by mutual agreement between the Secretary and the other parties to such agreement. The agreement may contain specific provisions which outline in detail the extent of the participation by the Secretary in the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the historic site. Cooperative agreement.

Sec. 204. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$300,000. Appropriation.

Approved October 26, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-1285 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs)

SENATE REPORT No. 93-1233 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):

Aug. 19, considered and passed House.

Oct. 6, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 16, House concurred in Senate amendments.

Public Law 101-430
101st Congress

An Act

To authorize the acquisition of additional lands for inclusion in the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

Oct 15, 1990

[S. 1230]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL LANDS.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, or exchange the lands comprising approximately 465 acres and described in subsection (b) as an addition to the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota: *Provided*, That no such lands may be acquired without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the archaeological, historical, or other values for which the site was established.

(b) The lands referred to in subsection (a) are those lands depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Boundary Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site" numbered 468-80,039A and dated July 1990.

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS.

Section 104(c) of Public Law 93-486 (88 Stat. 1462) is amended by striking "\$600,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000" and by striking "\$2,268,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$4,000,000".

Approved October 15, 1990.

North Dakota.
Government
property.
16 USC 461 note.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1230:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 101-638 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 101-256 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):

Mar. 28, considered and passed Senate.
July 30, considered and passed House.
Oct. 2, Senate concurred in House amendments.

NPS D-2e

